1. What criteria should be used in choosing an appropriate requirement engineering tool?

- Requirements traceability mechanism

- Requirements analysis mechanism

- Security and accessibility mechanism

- Portability and backend compatibility

- Conﬁguration management approach

- Communication and collaboration mechanism

- Change management support

- Online publishing support

- Usability features such as word processor compatibility

- SRS documentation format

- Organization of requirements with metadata, attributes, and reuse

- Reports, database queries, and open interface language

- Internal checks, that is, consistency, dependencies, and history

- Traceability support, that is, drag and drop (horizontal and vertical)

- Providing support for reuse

- Remote working, cloud only

- Multiple views of requirements

- Performance

- Collaboration, workflow management

- Easily adapted and integrated into business processes

- Federation and notification with ALM/PLM tools

- Export/import with standard formats

- Macros for repeated commands

- Training and learning curve effort

- Agile, CI/CD, and DevOps

- Intelligent support

- Scalability

1. Are there any drawbacks to using certain tools in requirements engineering activities?

The tool market is rapidly changing, and tools are becoming increasingly complex and diﬃcult to use. The complexity of the expensive commercial tools then creates opportunities for inexpensive tools to emerge, but don’t oﬀer sophisticated features.

Furthermore, validation functionalities such as consistency, correctness, and completeness are still lacking in most of the tools.

1. When selecting an open-source tool, what characteristics should you look for?

Save cost: We can look for these tools before purchasing or trying to develop a tool from scratch.

Feature: There are also utilities or resources for requirements engineering.

1. How can tools enable distributed, global requirements engineering activities? What are the drawbacks in this regard?

5. If an environment does not currently engage in solid requirements engineering practices, should tools be introduced?

6. What sort of problems might you find through a traceability matrix that you might not see without one?

7. How is AI being proposed for knowledge acquisition and representation in requirements specifications?